ERN CAROLINIAN.

THE POWRES NOT DELEGATED TO THE UNITED STATES BY THE CONSTITUTION, NOR PROVI ED BY IT TO THE STATES, ARE RESERVED TO THE BLASES RESPROTERED, OR TO THE PROPUR. Amendments to the Constitution, Article X.-

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TERMS OF THE Western Carolinian.

CHAS. P. FISHER, Editor and Proprettor.

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forbid, and charged accordingly.

Letters addressed to the Elitor on business must
come FREE OF POSTAGE, or they will not be attended to.

MISCELLANEQUS.

True and False Delicacy. - Above every other True and False Delicacy.—Above every other sature which adorns the female character, delicacy stands foremost within the province of good aste. Not that delicacy which is perpetually in past of something to be ashamed of, which makes a certif of a blush, and simpers at the false construction its own ingenuity has put upon an innocent emark; this spurious kind of delicacy is its far emoved from good taste, as from, good feeling, and good sense; but that high minded delicacy, high maintains its pure and undeviating was like amongst women as in the society of mahica amongst women as in the society of mahica would be ashamed, itself, to make the confer a benefit without sounding file teclings mother, and which understands also how, and then, to receive so—that delicacy which knows how confer a benefit without sounding file teclings mother, and which understands also how, and then, to receive so—that delicacy which can vive alms without display and you without suming; and which patterness and the delicacy which forms so apportant a part of good manners, at a considered as the first print ipt of good manners, the considered as the universal assence to good manners, the considered as the universal assence to good manners, the considered as the universal assence to good manners, the considered as the universal assence to good manners, the considered as the universal assence to good manners, the considered as the universal assence to good manners. ture which adorns the fe twhere it does not wast as a natural manner, it aught as the first principle of good manners, I considered as the universal passport to good man of the character, it totally begieved in youth, ever acquired in after life. When the mind has a accustomed to, what is vulgar or gross, the codes of feeling is gone, and nothing can relater. It is comparatively to the page of thought manufied, by

It is comparated; the page of thought unsulfied, by sing it against every improper image; but an once unit images are allowed to mingle in imagination, so as to be constantly revived by nory, and thus to give their tone to the habitual deciration of the habitual of the habitual and conversing, the beauty of the habitual of the habit oule. Caracter may, indeed, be said to be gone, d its glory departed.—Mrs. Ellis's, Daughters England.

"I hate birds of all kinds," said Seedy to Oats, to other day.
"Why," asked Oats compassionately.
"Bocause," said Sody "I am always of raid by will present their bills!"
A tear trickled down the mug of Oats.

Not Bad.—A marketing asked if he would like live forever, replied, that considering the state the times, and the weakness of the Government, would not care about living more than half of it.

Ballon, Ascension.—Thrilling Account.—A Mr. Hugh Parker made an ascension in a balloon from Mobile, a few days ago, and landed about four one afterwards, somewhere in the swamps lo ida. The descent was a persons one, a hears atterwards, somewhere the following atterwards, somewhere the following notice of it from his account:—"I had always a desire to soar to as great an elevation as it is possible to arrive at, and having apwards of 60 lbs. accensive power, I determined to gratify my wish. Away I sped—continually ascending—leaving the clouds as far be me as they were above when I started. - I neath me as they were along the perspiration now began to feel cold, large cops of perspiration occupy from my skin, and a tingling sound in my as if something cracking in my head, a vacacling and difficulty of respiration—now very cold-ne water in my bottle freezing, I took hold of it, the water in my bottle freezing, I took held of it, in order to try if a drink would calm my nauseating feeling; the neck stuck to my hand, and drew the skin off as if blistered by fire. Still uneasy, the drops of perspiration had turned to liquid matter resembling yellow oil—my tongue became swellon, my nails and teeth were loosened, and every inint in trop and all, my contrast property. every joint in me and all my energies appeared relaxed. I looked up, and saw the gas rushing from the neck of my balloon, and endeavored to open my valve to effect its escape, but had not strength to accomplish it. I feared the result, and was not kept long in suspense. I judged myself, at this time six miles high, when the balloon was reat on the top. Away went the gas! Can I describe my feelings at that moment? No, no! as whirling down I came, with a feeling as if the whole system was driving to my head. I entered a dense cloud, the sub-tance of which rushed past me with a whizzing sound like steam from the escape pipe of an engine. The clouds were some what warmer than the air above, which considera ly reanimated me. Looking, I saw that the bat on was forced hard against the netting from at mospheric pressure; this circumstance in a mea sure calmed my agitation, although still descending with unspeakable rapidity. I exhausted all my anaporata on my grapuel to its fall extent, and noticing that I was approaching the earth with great velocity, braced myself up, to abide the ow must I express my thanks to the Disposer of Events, the giver and preserver of life, for my miraculous preservation, the bulging body of my balloon struck one side of a pine tree, from which cause I was saved, and found myself, instead of being dashed to the ground, only forced against

WHAT IS HOPE! Or a dying lamp, the last bright spark,
That flashes up ere all is dark—
The ray upon the tear of grief,
The Polar star of true belief!
The foint yet reseat life-like streak
That dawns on wan Consumption's che
Dawns? in calast its fleeting glow
Is sunset on a hill of snow—
The far-cast gaze of her who'd greet
Some sea-worf braue she bong to pree Some sea-word barque she longs to meet—
The thing that dying patriots feel
Beneath the tyrant's iron heel!—
The tear-drop in the Judge's eye,
Mark'd by the wretch he dooms to die—
A dream of life within his cell,
Who wakes to hear his own deeth helf. Mark'd by the wretch he doons to die—
A dream of life within his cell,
Who wakes to hear his own death-bell—
A single fibre that it loosa—
Seen by him in the hangman's noose—
Cain's bloody brand charr'd o'er again,
As i'ft never had a stain—
The smile ab dead men's tips do wear,
When mourning tools cry "Life is here!"
A riven shield—a broken brand
Grasped trightly by some during band—

From the Savannah Georgian. FACTS IN THE HISTORY OF COTTON.

Until the beginning of the 18th century the small quantity of cotton required in England was brought refrom Cyprus and Smyrna, in the Mediterraneaus p

Grasped tightly by some dying hand— The last—loose—rivetless brosst plate, That man opposes to his late.

Ty Ayatt.

Yyatt.

To 1753, on the 25th November. Mr. Phillip Miller, of Chelsea, England, presented the Trustees for the etitlement of Georgia, a paper of cotton seed, which reached here in March, 1734. In 1735 the Dutch Colony of Sagman, in South not a goin to forget your kindness soon—not by a not a goin to forget your kindnes

obtained his first patent for his spinning frame, though it was not brought to any great perfection

until some years subsequent.
In 1767, James Hargraves invented the spinning Jenny, which spun eight threads instead of one, and was ultimately improved to an assonishing extent. The introduction this year were only about 3 000 000 lbs.

univ about 3 000,000 lbs. quired Peter. quired Peter. quired Peter.

In 1779, the mule Jenny was invented. In 1781, Ircland first exported cotton goods to England having sent over cotton 237 lbs. manufactures and mixtures of cotton to the value of

In 1782, Brazil first experted cotton to England. There was imported this year into England

In 1785 the power loom was invented by Rev. Mr. Cartwright.

Steam engines of Watt's invention were first introduced as the motive power of machinery in there is plenty of water. entton manufactories.

1786, Chlorine first used as a bleaching agent. 1787, cotton spinning machinery first set up in 1789, Sea Island Cotton first introduced into the

South, and short staple cotton began to be cultiva-

1790 Mr. Slater erected the first cotton mili in America, at Pawarket R. I. The village in its vicinity is now called Hattersville. 1792, Eli Whaney of Connecticut, but then of

Georgia, invented the cotton gin. 1799, Cotton mills introduced into Switzerland. 1798, Cotton mills introduced into Switzerland.

Exports from the United States, 9, 300,000 lbs.

Prices in America 39 cents; in England 22d, to 43d. Value of American exports, three and a half millions dollars.

I divide him according to de debts." half millions dollars.

1803, first Cotton factory built in New Hamp-1815, the first power loom introduced into the

United States, at Waltham, Massachusetts. 1822, first cotton factory erected at Lowell. 1823, Egypt first experted cotton to England.

1826, Robert's self-acting mule spinner invented pers we find an immensely and outrageously at in England.

was \$40,612,984.

Anredote .- An elderly lady, a descendant of Miles Standish, telling her ago, remarked that she was boru on the tweaty second day of April. Her husband, who was by, observed. "I always thought you was born on the first day of April."

markind as a simpleton, if not a stark idiot; yet fight Wraxall, Wraxall wanted to fight Ley, Ley that the most calamitous events have been indicated wanted to fight Borthwick, Borthwick wanted to by such premouttons, is an indisputable fact; and it is equally certain that such events have in some cases been controlled by a strict attention to the warnings thus mysteriously given. It is unnecessary for us to specify instances of such warnings as they must be familiar to most readers of historical records. But there is one connected with the recent melancholy event of the blowing up of the Medora, which remains to be recorded, and which

shattered senses, I hauled up my grapuel, lashed the car to the tree, hove the bite of the rope around a branch of the pine, and descended to the ground.

From the Southern Literary Messenger. intended.) He saw her making trial of her machinery—saw her blow up—saw the helpless victims of the explosion in the water round her struggling for hie—saw the boat sink, and identified Capt. Sutton (her commander) clad in a white dress. He told his dream afterwards—and was laughed at! The Jewoss, it will be remembered, left here for Baltimore on Thersday night, (after the explosion,) and passed in the bay, the next morning, the steamer Georgia, on her way down to Norfolk; and when populating the G's. flightlemast, he exclarmed in a tone of grief—"There! my dream is out—the Medora is blown up?" The boats passed each other to far distant to hail, and it was not known to those on board the Jawess until her arrival an Saltimore, that such was indeed the melancholy fact."

Discovery for Gardeners -Plants will grow

Discovery for Gardeners.—Plants will grow apust luxuriantly beneath glass of a green color. Beneath the yellow and red Stages, the natural process is entirely checked. Indeed it will be found that at any period duting the errly-life of a plant, its growth may be seeked by exposing it to the action of red or yellow light.

This discovery is augusted by Mr. Hont, the Secretary of the royal I becenite Society, in England, who says, in rele see to it: Blue glass admits the blue or chemical rays, to the exclusion, or nearly so, of all others yellow glass admits only the permention of the luminous rays, while red class cuts off all but the heating rays, which pass it freely. Yellow and it drays are destructive to germination, whereas, after the influence of violet, indige, or blue light, he process is quick The average annual importation into Bogland, from to germination, whereas, ider the influence of violet, indigo, or blue light, the process is quick ened in a most extraordinary manner.

America, first sent home cotton.

In 1741, the imports of raw cotton into England were 1,600,000 ps.

In 1749, the first cotton spinning mill was erected at Birmangham; the motive power was tracked in 1760, the entire value of cotton magnificative goods in England, was valued at only 2,900,000.

In 1761, Arkwright (afterwards Sir Richard) obtained his first patent for his spinning frame.

"Did you pull my nose in earnest, sir?"
"Certainly 1 did, sir,"—(giving it another tweak."

"It's well for you-for I don't allow anybody

"What's the cause of that bell ringing?" in-

Cairo .- A traveller gives the following account of the condition in which he found Cairo, a famous city at the junction of the Ohio and Mississippi

Rivers, viz: The water is about five feet deep all around the ouses, and the frogs are so busy trying to find logs to sit upon, that they have stopped croaking entirely. The boat on which the writer was, finised one There was imported this year into Lagrana, it. The boxes in the evening, thinking it was a qualitity manufactured is set down at eleven and a steamboat; the pilot took the windows for 's stern lights." On finding he was right in town with the steamboat, and that this house was a taveru, the captain pulled up and every body "liquored."-Cairo would make a good temperance town now-

> The following is an admirable illustration of the bankrupt law and its operation:

"Sambo, what your opinion ob dat bankrup "Tink him firs rate, Pompey. I imply for de

application miself-"Just explain his principles." "Why, you see now; jest lend me dat halfdollar you got for whitewashing."
(Pompey hands him the money, and Sambo

deliberately put it into his pocket.)

Pompey-" I take dat half-dollar back." Sambo-(with amazement)-"Do you tink dis child green? I'm a bankrupt; you gits you shere wid de oder creditors."

A Pentagonal Duel .- In our late London pa ngland. correspondence, smelling of powder and ball, but us from £200,000, the value of cotton goods so hopelessly involved and betweet that no fight manufactured in England in 1760, it rose in a little and been got out of it, and we despair of being able more than h if a century, to over £84,000,000. To give a clear account of the causa belli between to give a clear account of the causa belli between In 1841, the capital invested in the Eastern the parties. It seems that a Mr. Synons had takes of this Union, in the cutton manufacture taken offence at something and about him by one taken offence at somethin; said about him by one Sir Witham Wraxall, and sent a hostile message by a certain Mr. Ley, to which Sir William was reported by Mr. Ley, to have given an improper answer. Sir William demed the impropriety, and sent a Mr. Borthwick to Mr. Ley with a challenge, which Mr. Lev refused to accept, on the ground of Sir William's misconduct to Mr. Symods lications ensued by one Mr. Robertson, Lev ple might well judge so," observed the matron, "in friend, which Borthwick pronounced false, the choice I made of a hu-band." honor for certain reasons which do not very dis-A Remarkable Dream.—The lovers of the man tinetly appear. A whole shower of notes and memoranda followed, in which the parties gave the Norfolk Herald:

"The man who professes to be a believer in dreams and other extraordinary auguries of coming events, is sure to be regarded by mne-tenths of POLITICAL

SPEECH OF MR. CALMOUN, OF SOUTH CAROLINA, Delivered in Senate, March 16, 1842, on Mr. Clay's

resolutions in relation to the revenues and expendi-tures of the Government.

about par, to the suspension in 1837. Another powerful cause for this expansion, resulting from high duties and springing from the same act was the vast surplus revenue which it accumulated in the Treasury, or rather in the banks, as its depositories, and which became, in fac', bank capital in the work and such as the productive concept of the country, and the treasury or rather in the banks, as its depositories, and which became, in fac', bank capital in the work and such as the form and the other cannot be often and the other cannot be of its worst and most corrupting form, an to overthrow them and cause the present embar the Government. The leading interest-that which to overthrow them and cause the present embar rassed state of the Government and country, than all other causes combined. It was the proximate cause of the then su pension; and, in turn, of their present ruined condition, and that of the forced ditures the most profuse. High duties is the life-blood cause of the then su pension; and, in turn, of their present ruined condition, and that of the forced cause of the then su pension; and, in ture, of their most when its exactions are the greatest, and its expendiquidation under which the country is suffering. These causes, with the bankrupt law and the return of stocks from abroad, followed by a drain of specie, have produced that universal and intense pecuniary embarrussment and distress of which we have reproduced that universal and intense pecuniary embarrussment and distress of which we have such as the complaint. They belong to the bankrupt law are resulted as the most produce at the greatest, and its expendiques. High duties is the life-blood of this powerful combination; and be the proof of its period of this powerful combination; and be the proof of its period of this powerful combination; and be the proof of its period of this powerful combination; and be the proof of its period of this powerful combination; and be the proof of its period of this powerful combination; and be the proof of its powerful combination; a currency, led to bold and reckless speculation. on a great scale, at the highe-t prices in land and negroes, and which have overwhelmed the South-western States with debt, and notwithstanding their vast income, have tell them in their present em barrassed condition.

These, I repeat are the great causes of the distress and embarrassments of the staple State, and, I may add, through them of the Union. They again to the bottle-to drink from the same deceitful bowl, instead of honestly prescribing total

abstinence as the only effectual remedy.

But to return to the documents, which I have not exhausted. The Senator asserted that the price of cotton has been lower during the period of reduction, than under the old and cherished system of protection; and here, again, I meet him on the fact. In order to test the truth of this assertion, I have formed a tabular statement of the openities and price of cetter for each way.

Delivered in Senate, starch IR, 1512, on Mr. Claystance of the Government.

[CONCEINDE FROM LET WESS.]
I shall not proced to the less of condensition to the tage P. and here we have the only of the terms eagles, rice, referring for detail information in the control of the terms of appears to to the tage P. and here we have the only of the formation of the terms of appears to to the tage P. and here we have the only of the formation of the terms of appears to the total process of the terms of appears to the total process of the terms of appears to the total process of the process of the terms of appears to the total process of the terms of appears to the total process of the terms of appears to the total process of the terms of appears to the total process of the terms of appears to the total process of the terms of appears to the total process of the terms of appears to the total process of the terms of appears to the terms of appears to the terms of the terms of appears to t

slightest impression on the party which now control and tariff system, and not to the reduction of da-in vain you resist light and reason.—The Freedom of ties, which so far from being the cause, has done much to mittgate the evil, by the vast addition it from the Bisno will validated ties! I be emantated. It can the Bisno will validated itself. ties, which so far from being the cause, has done much to mitigate the evil, by the vast addition it that made to the income of the country, as has been shown. But, in addition to these, the great staple region, especially the cotton region of the Southwest, have had great and peculiar difficulties of their own. The rapid ex inction of the Indian title to a vast and fertile territory in that quarter with a climate and soil more congenial to the growth of cotton than any of the Atlantic States, which, in combination with the expanded state of the currency, led to hold and reckiess speculation. it comes to be acted on, I intend to embrace portunity to trace the laws of which the facts and which I have stated from official sources, are -laws as fixed and immutable as

and striking as these results are, it must be ad, that they are but the effects of the relatives, and that, too, under the greatest employees. These, I repeat, are the great causes of the distress and embarrassments of the staple State and, I may add, through them of the Union. They come not from free trade as the Senator, would have us believe, but from his own favorite system of banks and taruls, to which he so carnestly tavites the country again to return. His is the stimulative transfer from the debts and embarrassments of a false and perspective from the debts and embarrassments of a false and perspective from the debts and embarrassments of a false and perspective from the debts and embarrassments of a false and perspective from the debts and embarrassments of a false and perspective from the debts and embarrassments of a false and perspective from the debts and embarrassments of a false and perspective from the debts and embarrassments of a false and perspective from the debts and embarrassments of a false and perspective from the debts and embarrassments of a false and perspective system, and not the full and mature treit of free trade,—What has as yet been experienced, affords but a faint conception of the wide and general prospective system, and not the full and mature treit of free trade,—What has as yet been experienced, affords but a faint conception of the wide and general prospective system, and not the full and mature treit of free trade,—What has as yet been experienced, affords but a faint conception of the wide and general prospective system, and not the full and mature treit of free trade,—What has as yet been experienced, affords but a faint conception of the wide and general prospective system, and not the full and mature treit of the prospective system, and not the full and mature treit of the prospective system, and not the full and mature treit of the prospective system, and not the full and mature treit of the prospective system, and not the full and mature treit of the prospective system, and not the full and mature treit of the prospective system, and not the full and mature treit of the prospective system, and disadvantage ting trea ment. The suffering patient is trembling in every joint and almost ready to suck from his trums—restore the revenue from the lands—economist trums—restore the revenue from the lands—economise and retrench expenditures—the youthful vigor of the patient would soon do the rest. Full and rebust health would soon be restored, and a few years experience under the benign effects of a truer and better system, would in a short time obliterate the recellection of present suffering. course of this discussion. Every one who has lis-tened to what has been said, must have been struck

the gradient of the opposite stde. It would seem that there has spring up, all at once, among our manufacture flog friends, a great solicitide about us of the South, and our great staple. They beak on our rule as certains unless something should be done to prevent it, and are ready to shed tears at the distress about to overwhelm us. They see to lies. every disease that can either the body potetic. But adont the danger, I ask or what service would the home market be to us, if we loose the foreign? Great Britain and China cannot long continue. It We have already possession, substantially, of the home market. The whole amount of estion goods imported for consamption in 1810, was but little compare that we have already possession, substantially, of the home market. The whole amount of estion goods imported for consamption in 1810, was but little compare of the world to a much greater extent that the state of the world to a much greater extent that the state of the state o yaid of cotton gueds comerciand in the country was Nearly, if not altograber, one half of the made at home, it would only make that addition to the quantity of cotton already consumed by our own manufactures. What, I cake is to be done with the residue, which is five or six times greater, and now finds its market abroad? Do you suppose that we are such simpletons as to ascent to high daties on all we consume—to be highly taxed in all that we cat, drink or wear, for such pulity consideration? But suppose we should be simpletenough to be guilted by so stallow a device, what security have we, if the East In he cotton should prove to be cheaper than ours, as you allege it much the duty which would be laid on it might the production, which invariably results in a great its production, which invariably results in a great its production, which invariably results in a great security have we, if this East Is he cotton should prove to be cheaper than ours, as you allege it in the interest of the first the duty which would be laid on it using a not be repealed, just as you have repealed that on indige, raw hides, and many other arrays, which indige, raw hides, and many other arrays, which is triuggle, we have ever neretofore successed, and I have no har, with fair play on the part of not be repealed, just as you have repealed that on indigo, raw hides, and many other arrows, which might be supplied from our own sail! You may pardon me. I cannot take your ward, shur the negligible you have shown, in constrong away the compromise act. You must excuse we d. I am a little suspicious and judicularly what I have witnessed. You must redeem the execute placegos before you ask me to accept of another.

But is the danger really so great as go represent? Are we in reality about in its costile rival in the cultivation of cotton? lost we shall have at least the poor con we will not be the only sufferer. revolution in all our industrial purs would become of our foreign and of moree? What of our two sign and of What of our manners! What of the nal exchanges of the country! I wan take to offer an opinion of the capacity of the produce contras. The region is la and and climate various. The popularid wages low; but I must be permit the success of the experiment of driving as out the market, though backed and patronized by Er hab capital and energy. For an I alone in don hish capital and energy. Nor my I alone in douting. I have taken Iron a late English paper (t Manchester Guardina) an article which sp with great confidence that the experiment

Before I conclude, I feel called on to notice the proved a failure. I will thank the Secretary to frequent allusion made to South Carelina during the read it:

Between allusian made to South Carolina during the course of this discussion. Every one who has been a sid, must have been struck with the bold assertions of the Senator and others who have taken the same side, in reference to her depression and dubbal tiles. It has been selembly asserted that no one could venture to say that she has realized any of the anticipated advantage from reduction of the duties. I propose to naswer these hold and decluratory assertions, as I have elected that no one could venture to say that she has realized any of the anticipated advantage from reduction of the duties. I propose to naswer these hold and decluratory assertions, as I have elected the same period of twenty one years from 1810 to 1814, divided into the same divisions of seven years each, and have formed a table analyse of the creame to it will show that the aggregate exports and the aggregate exports from the State for each year and the aggregate exports from the State for each year and the aggregate exports from the State for each year and the aggregate exports from the State for each year and the aggregate exports of the two objects of the State was 55,545,572 and that from the maxis and the aggregate exports of the two objects and the same term of the same large of the same period of high distances of the same period of the same large of the same period of the same large of the same period of the same large of the same large of the same large of the same period of the same large of the same period of the same large of the Cultivation of Cotton in India.-Since

Coorgin has increased in both even more rapidly than Carolina, probably because of her increased population. But be that as it may, it clearly shows that the great increase of Carolina is not ewing to the great increase of Carolina is not ewing to the great increase of Carolina is not ewing to the great increase of Carolina is not ewing to the great increase of Carolina is not ewing to the great increase of Carolina is not ewing to the great increase of carolina is not ewing to the great permanents, not deny that South Carolina, like all the other States, is suffering under great pecuniary embarrassments, not, however, in consequence of reduction of duties, but in spite of it. Her suffering is from the same general causes already explained, with the addition of several poculiar to herself. Short crops from bad seasons for the last two years; a dostructive fire, in the heart of her commercial capitol, which destroy of a large portion of that city; a heavy loss estimated at about three millions of dollars, from the insolvency of the United States Bank of Penosyl with it, a large expenditive on a railroad project, which has been found impracticable; and the destroy which has been found impracticable; and the destroy which has done much to embarrass her commerce. But, in the midst of all difficulties, she stands erfect, with a sound currency and minipeach and creating and according any large souply of superior cotten from India is not at present very flattering. In order to overcome the difficulties presented by the additional project, and so the midst of all difficulties, she stands erfect, with a sound currency and minipeach. stands erect, with a sound currency and unimpeach ed credit; and as taking is tribe out the storm as any other State. Gendernen greatly mistate, if they suppose she is a important and stapid as the confound the cause of her difficulties with what has confound the cause of her difficulties with what has confound the cause of her difficulties with what has confound the cause of her difficulties with what has confound the cause of her difficulties with what has confound the cause of her difficulties with what has confound the cause of her difficulties with what has confound the cause of her difficulties presented by the ballies of the people, and by other causes, great energy and perseverance, on the part of the agerts of the ledim Government entraised with the control of the experiments.

Having finished my remark as far as they remark to these resolutions. I propose to advert, in occlasion, to a tope which has been drawn into the special propose to advert, in add it is, therefore, to be feared, that, onless the matter should be put into other hands, there does not seem to be much chance of any good result of on the opposite side. It would seem that there

ed, and I have no lear, with fair play on the par of our own Government, we will continue to be successful against the world. We have the ele-ments of success within us. A favorable soil an eitheate, a plenty of cheep land, held in fe-simple, without rent, or poer rates. But also all, we haves cheap and efficient holy of lab-rers, the best fed, clothed, trained, and provide lor, of any in the whole cotton growing regar-for whose labor we have and a subsequent whose labor we have paid in advance. It is we have paid in advance. It is support and supplies of the blackers, which is usually very laborate. With these advantages we may bid definince to Bindoo or Egyptish labor, at its two or three cents a day. One being already paid for, is, as far as the question of competition is concerned soil cheapart, to say matting of its superior efficiency, its better and more skill did direction, under the immediate eye of intelligent proprietors, of cheap unincondered land, avorable soil, and elimate, and greater facility and cheapares of transportation to the goal markets of the world. But this is not all. We have an other and great daysings. There is not a people on earth who can so yell bear the curtaing of profits, as the Southern planters, when out of debt. A plantation is a little community of itself, which, including the support and supplies of the lall which is usually very liberat. With these atready paid for, is, as far as the question of a petition is concerned still cheaper, to say not

when hard pressed, can furnish within itself almost all of its supplies. Ours is a fine provision country, and, when needs be can furnish most of its supplies food and clothing from its own resources. sperous times, when the price of our staples is prosperous times, when the price of our staples is high, our labor is aimost exclusively directed to their production, and then we freely and liberally part with their proceeds in exchange for horses, males, cattle, hogs, and provisions of all descriptions from the West, and clothing and all the products of the arts with the North and East; but when prices fall and pressure comes, we gradually retire on our own means, and draw our own supplies from within.

With these great allegatages, it is not wonderfal

With these great advantages, it is not wonderful that in all the great strategies that we have had for the cutton marke, (they have been many and great,) we have ever come oil successful. It is reduct to that great staple article, cotton, the first in the whole circle of commerce to be subject to extraordinary vibrations of price from the prices are high and profits smill. It can be permanently cultivated only by those who can best go through these great vibrations. We are willing to hold it on that condition, and feel confident we an, with justice from this Government. We read not the competition of Hindostan; but your unequal, unconstitutional, and oppressive legislation
—that legislation which pushes the expenditures of the Government to the most extravagant extent, People on the subject of the next Presidency. The nd which places the burden of supporting the Government almost exclusively on the exchanges of our products with the rest of the world. #Every dollar of tax imposed on our exchanges in the shape of duties, impairs to that exient our capacity

From the South Carolinian.

TEXAS MEETINGS, &C. We greatly regred to see that a Meeting has see the glaring impropriety of them, and how much the character of their State, and safety of the South is involved to them? It is surely one of the first duties of the citizen, to sustain his Government, in all its legitimate measures, and especially them.

New York members of Congress bringing out.
Mr. Calbona for the Presidency. — Walla Mr.
Van Baren is approaching the nermitage by the round about way of New Orleans, and the heads of in this Republic, and place them in the keeping of the Mississippi, offine the wheels, all along the man who not only comprehend the true spirit of way there, screws are rapidly getting out of place our faritations, but who will administer them for here in the Empire Sune. The Poughkeepsie the good of the wants. The opinion that Mr. here in the Lapire Sine. The reagaseness the good of the Walth. Let be be be be be been a fact, the like of which we have noticed elsewhere, viz. that the member of Congress from Dateness is writing home, that Mr. Calkern in the strongest man the Demogracy constitutional reform, is gaining ground everywhere at the Strongest man the Calkern in the Santian ground everywhere at the Santian ground the garatry.



SALIBBURY, W. C. Eriday, May 13, 1812,

Democratic Republican Nomination, FOR GOVERNO LOUIS D. HENRY. Of Cumberland.

The next Presidency.

From present signs, it appears that it will not possible to repress the great naviety and growog interest which is everywhere already manifest of not by politicians, but by the great mass of the deplorable condition of the country and the gloomy prospects before us under the administration of the party now in power, have had the effect of inducing nn anticipation of the future in the natural desire that is felt by all; to ascertain who of our abe shape of duties, impures to that extent our capacity to meet the swere competition to which we are exposed; and bothing but a syste of high proteitive duties, long continued, can prevent as iron meeting it successfully. It is that which we have to fear. Let the planters avoid banks, keep out of debt, and have a sound currency and low duties, and they may hid defence to competition, come from what quarter it may, and look forward with confidence to a prosperity greater them they have ever yet experienced.

Statesmen is to be placed at the head of the now triumphant Democratic party in the next contest to fear. Constitutional liberty and popular rights.—Scarcely a day pisses that we in not hear the inquiry—" who is to be our next Candidate for President!" There is unquestionably a great and undural anxiety in the country on this important subject, which is constantly increasing; an anxiety continued. that will require, before very long, to be satisfied.

It is very evident that the movements of the Federa Waigs on the subject have, in a great We greatly regret to see that a Meeting has degree, given an impalse to this feeling. There is seen held in Charleston, to provide measures of aid a good deal of jealousy in their ranks. That leaders is that orgent and exciting appeals are making to Whiggery in this State brought forward in their and that organization appeals are making in the papers, to the same effect. Can it be possible that those engaged in these measures do not one so often defeated here and every where clied Tariff-with the Bribery act in one bind, and his Logacy resolutions in the other. Another branch in all its legitimate measures, and especially the Legacy resolutions in the other. Another branch involving its relations with foreign nations. Are of Whingery in New York has broaght out God.

is involved to them? It is surely one of the first dates of the citizen, to surtain his Government in all its legitimate measures, and especially it is moveled its relations with foreign autions. Are those meetings calculated to promote the negatives, now pending between our overnment and Mexico, and for the prosecution of which a Missister last just been despitiched to that country, with special instructional. Is it consistent with the proble faith and honer of the context, or she day of the citizen, for the latest of the entiring of the citizen, for the latest of the entiring peaced negative of the citizen, for the latest of the entiring peaced negative of the citizen, while the forewr is a tendence, and prosecuting peaced negative of the entire of the citizen of our citizens that the measures for a portion of our citizens that the measures of the same; and is there are of them that would not blank for vary a warm, if we are the thirth of the way a warm, if we are the country upon entire to appear the forewrise of the same; and is there are of them that would not blank for vary a warm, if we are the authorizes of Mexicon and Themson of the control of the c the forgst these, or in hope that he can really ham pre-leavened of immortal momory:—there benefit in medicar my others, in opposing or discerning that high a Never in the past was a harder coatest more mobly manatained than that in 1840 under the lead of Mr. Van Baren. What Alarming. - We find the following paragraph in the people now have to do is to fight, not far men, a New York Express (Whag) of Monday last: but for paragraphs: - they must wrest the powers We more than had agree with the "member of Congress for Dictibes" in that opinion, but why should the Wing press speak of it so much with the air of men who have just be road that they are "then for."—Charleston Mercury. qualled ability-his acknowledged talent for ad

with us for Calhoun and Reform: - the contest may be warm, but the victory will be certain.

The Democratic Victory in Virginia. The triumph of the Democratic party in the old Republican State of Virginia has been most glorious and complete. Clay Federalism is utterly routed and overwhelmed beyond all hope of a raily hereafter, and not without sore reason may the Bank and Tariff partisans of true Whiggery now execrate "Virginia abstractions." The Federal organs thought to guit the people and play the humbur game of 1840 by demagogue appeals to their pockets on the question of the land moneythey thought the bribe of Mr. Clay could do the work; "money or no makey" was the issue they made, and upon watch they relied a carry the State, but they have been defected most signally, and the Old Dominion, the native State of Mr. Clay, has now recorded her unqualified and strong condemnation of all his schemes for subverting the Constitution, for plundering the South by another Cariff, and fixing on the people the Federal policy of a National debt and high taxes. We will give the returns next week when received in full. The

Lynchourg Republican speaks as follows of the OUR VICTORY.

triumph:

The Republicans are very naturally elated at their success in this State. They rejoice that their own beloved Virgioia is still true to herself and to the country. They rejuce that her votes are too intelligent to be humburged, and too honest to be bribed by the leaders of Federalism. honest to be brided by the invictory with becoming moderation. The result is exceedingly gratifying to the Democracy of the whole country—but they will not be so extravagant in the demonstrations of will not be so extravagant in the demonstrations of juy, as were their onponents after the Presidential election. They will not celebrate their victory with "bontires and illuminations:" nor will they evince their joy in any other than a rational man-

We cannot but regard the result as a great moral as well as a brilliant political triumph. Our adpassions of the human heart. They hoped to g passans of the human heart. They hoped to gun the day, by making the voters of the country believe that their pockets would suffer seriously by the reliesd of the Democratic Senate to receive the State's dood of the destribution find. The barcased laxes of the present year, and other bardens upon the people, "too grievous to be bardens upon the people, "too grievous to be bardens upon the people to the most recognished to the hand most by They them by yeomany of Vilginite to graph at the union position in the graph of the distribution law, they may be compelled to pay back a may be barged and But how completely are the hopes and expectations of the humbing eraputeto figure by the result of the cliented! A clear majority of FORM against them, on joint ballot! The said to discusse, overwhelming.

The Mississippi Cast--again.

Be the act of Congress of 1793, when a ci d a State committe an offence and runs ava canother State, the Governor of the State in the offence was committed has a right the fugitive from the Excentice of the

trappears that in the year 1841, a man by a tenne of E. W. Shunders watchards with stelling and carrying away a figure from flohar took, Mississeph, for which others while a characteristic and control of the carrying annual time. Indictment was found against him. He'escap from Mississippi and took reloge in North Canh na. 'It further appears that the Governor of his sissippi did according to hiw, and in proper femsend to this State and make a demand on Govern Morehead for the faguive from justice, and that delayed and at last positively refused to give him ap according to the requisitions of law, and by this Blegal conduct not only shiel from trial, but sets at maught the supreme law of

ne land. We have called on the Federal organ at Raleigh to make public the-correspondence and papers on the subject, but the callshas been evaded on the ground that they are too long.

This is a major of sufficient importance to

aloin the attention of the people of North Carolini We shall before long by all the facts of the cas before our readers, and left thome judge whether of Governor Morehend has acted proper disobeying the law, and refusing to surrender a for trial, upon high legal demand, a man against whom a Grand Juryot a sister State has found a

Bill for negregate her.

The Hon. Mr. Mitchell - successor of Lewis Williams. - We hear from the 13th Congression District that the ultra Federal Whigs are muttering harsh thunder against their new member, Mr. Muchell. So far as we can ascertain the whotefore, it is because he has had the unpardonable ellrostery to come out against the act giving the Public Linds away, and against the new about to be put or the people by Mr. Clay, Adains, and Company. Well, this is pretty notacious in Mr. Muchell in fact, and no small offence against Whiggery; -we hope they will score him well for it. If Mr. Machell has any notion of taking a stand for the rights of the people, he should never have accepted the Whig nothingstion. Has be get sense enough to know that if he be a Whig he must go for squandering the public money, and then for taxes to fall the gold created by extravaganco !-- He must either go for giving away the proceeds of the public lands -for new taxesfor a great National debt-for gagging the Democrats, and for Henry Clay, or he may expect to be abused, villified, cursed and denounced by every ending Federal Whig in the 13th Congressional District. He must either do their bidding to the all-for Waiggery telerates no liberty of conscience-or he is no true Whig, and must expect their most ferocious and via lictive persecution. Remember, Mr. Muchelt to keep clear of the "Corporti's Guard" -of Wise, Gilmer, and the immortal George Prodit-they are unsuitable associates for good Whige.

We observe from the list of Governor Morehead's appointments in the late Raleigh papers, that he has taken the field in the Eastern part of the State. We had hoped to see him up this way before Mr. Henry leaves the West, but it seems we shall not. From the vaunting braggart tone of the Federal organs, any one who did not know them would have supposed that his Excellency intended to sieze the earliest opportunity to meet and demolish Mr. Henry, but he takes th apposite direction. Mr. Henry is in the Westhe goes to the East. Has the Register any more wit to expend on the subject?

Mr. Rencher .- It is reported, we hear, in Chatham, that our representative Mr. Rencher is about to resign and give place to Mr. Waddle, of Pitts boro', and that Mr. Waddle has already declared himself a candidate, and is stumping it about the County. This may not be so, but such is the word-brought up here. If it be so, then it is pretty certain that Mr. Rencher has been forced off, for we understand that not long since the Chatham Whigs were talking of calling a meeting to request him to resign; they are tired of him it seemath. Has Mr. Rencher joined the "Corporal's guard" too? or what is the matter? Ab-we have ithe is against giving away the public money, and he objects to the National debt and the new taxes. We hazard a guess under the circumstances, that neither Mr. Rencher nor Mr Mitchell will long continue favorites with the Whiggery.

7 The North Carolina Banks resumed specie payments on the 2d instant, as they had previously resolved to do.

The Governor in the field sure enough, Extract of a letter from a correspondent who either heard Governor at

, or who fancies that he heard him.

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"You see that His Excellency has obeyed the orders of the Federal Whig Convention, and taken the stump in good carnest, but from present signs Ogle's speech won't save him this time. He slang whangs at a furious rate, but as yet, has not mentioned soap and candles once, nor said a word about Mr. Van Buren's or Tyler's dish-rags. He touches lightly on Lee Houses, and Cheken coops, and boasts that he has only spent one thousand dollars for new farniture since he has been Governor, which he can make out with, as Gov. Buddley left four or five thousand dollars worth of goel furniture when he is tired from office. He very much approves your plan of buying a book of goese to supply quils to humself and officers, a thinks he will recommend it to the next Legislature.

"He goes for Mr. Clay and Nars Head, and any the Swamp lands are to rich that nobody will buy them. He thinks the State ought by all means to prosecute the coach of draining them, as they may be wanted by Cheken corps, and boasts that he has only spent on

the work of draining them, as they may be wanted by posterity some four or five hundred years hence. He loes not appear to like Tyler any way it can be fixed, out says Mc. Ogle was a wonderful man. He thinks Mr. Badger is the next greatest man in the State to himself, and declares that he did more for the Navy by his order to have the sailors shared than John Branch

necomplished in his whole life. -ss and go to Texas, and hopes Tyler will go wit

m. He is not pleased with the result of the election o Virginia, and says that the old State, like old Ritchie, is in its dotage. He gave it as his opinion that Borrs as a great man, and might possibly yet save the WOld ominion. I from rein and disgrace. It he spoke in the highest terms of Mr. Ives of Mis-

sippi, and says he is a first rate judge of who would nake a good President. He admits that he himself voild make a good one, but says he is willing to give would make a good one, but save he is writing to give way to Mr. Badger, and will hold on to the Govern-or's office two years, orger if the people will let him. In speaking of the new furniture in the Palace, he says he's as more pleased with the French Bedstead to any other article;—it was real luxury to sleep on that one great advantage of French Bedsteads a hat a made expectation white sleeping on them.

"He threateness give Louis D. Henry salt when he

meets him, and declares that he is alworse humbugger than himself. He says the Bunco be ladies don't ad-mire Henry's oratory—that he is altogether too valgar, and thinks candidates for Governor ought to make gen-tice speeches such as he made in 1810.

"One of the White asked him what he thought or

"One of the White asked him what he thought of the Locates that has excepting out of the earth in such numbers. He answered that it was a sure sign of War and sad crops, for that it imprened just so before the

" He spoke for four hours and a helf on various sub-jects and concluded about sun-down by congratulating be country on the good times we have been and are now enjoying since the Wings came into power .-When His Excellency took his goat, the Whigs clapped and hozzard of a great rate, and then all moved over to Mr. Bacher's Tavern where the Governor had a "old Nash" provided, and the head knocked o: P."

. You may guess the rest. . . Your may guess the rest.

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The Appertionment bill, fixing the ratio of representation at 50,179, has passed the House of Representatives in Congress.

THE MOREHEAD POLICY.

Me. Engon: Mr. Henry, the Republican Candi ale for next Governor in his admirable speech deliver-l in Salisbury, stated a fact and proved it from the arnals, which should be field up before the people or it shows what the leading Whigs would do if they get full sway.

re is a large debt due the State from many of its zens, some for longs made of the Literary and In-nal Improvement Berds, but much the largest amount the sales of the Cherckee Lands.

It appears that a few days after Governor Morehead office, Mr. James Morehend came forward h a bill to force the collection, without mercy or y, of all this money, and-Banks. Yes, sue the people and force the money out -put it into the hem; - not that the State needs it, but to buy up Bank stock with-to invest in the Banks which at tha would not even pay their own notes in lawfu abin man of the mountains, to enrich the Bank Stockholders - This is

The Morehead Policy. Let the prople well consucry are that wish to carry it into effect.

A Voter. Let the people well consider on this policy and who In accordance with a resolution of the Damo, the many and great promises made by them in the year cratte meeting held in Salisbury on the 25th of Resolved, That we give our hearty approval to the late nomination of Louis D. Heary, for the office of appointed as Delegates to represent the County of State Governor, as a man in great year yeary way calculated to Demonstrate the County of State Governor, as a man in great promises and that we will make Rowan in the Convention to be held in Salisbury on the 20th of May :

Names of Delegates.

Names of Delegates.

Gen. Wm. H. Kerr, Henry Scehler, Adam Roseman, Jas. C. McConnaugh, y. Philip Rice, Wm. Gray, Jacob Lyerly Sr., Join Frajey, Capt. Adam Trexler, Solomon Hall, Geo. L., Smith, Richard Lowry, John Shaver, Esq., John Kerns, Esq., Henry Lentz, Green W. Redwine, Dan'l. Kerns, Isaac Ribelin, Jas. E. Kerr, John A. Correl, Wm. C. Miller, Charles A. Rose, Capt. J. Shuping, Capt. Jno. Litaker, Jno. P. Stirewalt, Capt. Moses Josey, Frederic Holdshouser, Levi Trexler, David Fraiey, Davault Lentz, Sam'l. Linn, Eli Holdshouser, Henry Miller, A. J. Keily, John Coughanour, Drew Smith; Wm. Heathman, Jacob Fraley, Jas., Grahm, George Vegler, John L. Henderson, Charles Fisher, Wm. S. Macay, A. Henderson, Anthan Brown, Henry W. Congor, Benj. F. Fraley, Henry Smith, Doct. Torrence, John D. Graham, Obedish M. Smith, John Leazor Jr., Capt. Thos. S. Atwell, Dr. A. T. Powe, Hugh Parks, Leonard Overcash Jr., Burton Craige, Michael Strewnit, Jesse P. Wiseman, Caleb Klutts, Lawrence L. Bringle, Green Morgan, James Roseman, Jacob Airller, Esq., Abram Lentz, Hiel S. Luckey, Chas. F. Fisher, Jacob Ribelin David Carpell Mickey.

expressive of the sense of this meeting. Whereupon the Chairman named Thos. Chesh

er, Esq., J. A. Clement, John W. Elis, William forton and Maj. N. F. Hall, to constitute said Committee. In a short time the Committee reported the

foliowh resolutions, which were unanimously

Resolved. In the time the Committee reported the following resolutions, which were unanimously adopted.

Whereas, during the late Presidential campaign, the Federal Whig party, for the purpose of securing the election of their candidate, denounced the Independent Treasury-established by the administration of Mr. Van Buren, as being the most coins and medicient measure, for the sate & eping and disbursement of the public revenue ever develoed-declared his administration to the extraord-clarged film with being the author and came of the their deranged state of the currency, and made the most profuse promises, that if the election of their remodiate could be secured and the Federal Whigh provident of the Cornmont would be curtailed, commerce would resume its usual activity, exchanges be equalized, and that the citizens of the Union would beined a presperity heretofore unparalleled: And whereas, these promises have only been followed by an open and profugate disregard and via lation of every profession and piedge, then most solemnly made to a confiding nation; and instead of that cosmony and reform promised, the present administration of the Federal Whigh party, has abeen itself more extravagam and corneal than ally which has existed and disordered state than it was at that time;—that the prices of labor and produce lave been greatly reduced;—that commerce is lidered;—that the grant man ally made to the country being improved, it is now in a more deranged and disordered state than it was at that time;—that the extence of the prices of labor and produce lave been greatly reduced;—that commerce is lidered;—that the earn one whreatened with the imposition of a destructive tar-off on all goods imported into the country transmitted, we are now threatened with the imposition of a destructive tar-off on all goods imported into the country transmitted, we are overwhelmed with destructive transmitted by pone;—and that instead of the prosperity repeatedly promised, we are overwhelmed with destructive transmitted and the tran

en signally

See signally condemned.

Less less, That we entertain the most uncomprise the state of the state

Il advocate its immediate repeal.

Resolved, That the control or the public domain is fourteen months ago, and declares in former letters,

the many and great promises made by them in the year sighteen forty.

Resolved, That we give our hearty approval to the late nonanstion of Louis D. Hearty, for the office of Etate Governor, as a man in every way calculated to fulfill the Executive functions, and that we will make use of all means honorable to secure his election.

Resolved, That we approve of the Convention to be held in Salubury, on the 20th of May, and that this meeting do proceed to appoint Delegates to represent the County of Davie in that Convention.

The following persons were then appointed as Delegates:

Jas. C. McConnagon. P., Philip Rice, Wm. Gray, John Share, V. M. Gray, John J. S. White J. Share J. Sh

torned to Mr. Fisher, for the able address just delivered.
On motion,

Resolved, That these proceedings be published in the Western Carolinian, and that the thanks of the meeting be returned to the Officers.

Resolved. Therefore,

Resolved. That the result of the late Presidential election which ended in the defeat of the Democratic party, cannot be attributed to the unsoundness of their principles, but to the delusive promises made by the party, cannot be attributed to the unsoundness of their principles, but to the delusive promises made by the Federal Whigs.

Resolved, That the defeat of the Democratic party at that time, does but increase our attachment for the cause, and our real for its success.

Resolved, That the Insependent Treasury established under the administration of Mr. Ven Burer, was the most suitable system ever devised for the safe keeping and disbursement of the public revenue, guarding alike against the peculation of agents and executive interference, restrain excessive importations, and that we regard its hurried and precipitate repeal, as a measure wantonly destructive, injurious alike to tenteress of the country, and heattle to the principles of the Constitution.

Resolved, That the Insependent Treasury establishes a direct tendency to reform the currency, restrain excessive importations, and that we regard its hurried and precipitate repeal, as a measure wantonly destructive, injurious alike to tenteress of the country, and heattle to the principles of the Constitution.

Resolved, That the defeat of the Democratic party at that time, does but increase our attachment for the cause, and our real force upon as new burthens, as unconstitutional, opposite the most suitable system excensive importations, and that was in south Carolina will research with the most will be no law in South Carolina, and soon declared so. The resistance generally, too will be a very different matter to what it was in 32. The declarate misconceptions and radiculous horizontal have been the southern people, to presum thus one that the force upon as new burthens, as unconstitutional, opposite the interest, and it had been the to violate theirs, deprive us of all its benefits, and all the otion the compromer, we will permit them to violate theirs, deprive us of all its benefits, and sill the violate theirs, deprive us of all its benefits, and sill the privational substitution of the cumpling of the most value of the compromer, we will be most a time to v congress, cannot be an extended by the label to the control of the label to the control of the c Resided, Find the success assemblage of the LXITs Session of Congress during the last two years was unchiled for and unnecessary, incurring a great amount of exponditures, showing a desire to fasten on this country a system, to which the judgment of the people was proven to be opposed, and which has since trade and a sound currency. The beneficial effects of trade and a sound currency.

will advocate its immediate repeal.

Resolved, That the control or the public domain is preparly in the hands of Courgers only for the use and bought of the General Government: And that the act for the distribution of the public Inds is a direct imposition for the nation, creating a deficiency in the public Tree-cury, which can only be relieved by an anogual and burthensome tarif, on tea, collect, salt, iron and other actions of the nation of the public Inds is a direct imposition of the can only be relieved by an anogual and burthensome tarif, on tea, collect, salt, iron and other actions of the public Inds is a direct imposition of the United States.

Resolved, That we used cornectly oppose and deprecate any and all aircrations or immoving whatever in the Constitution of the United States.

Resolved, That the resolutions introduced into the Senate by the iton. Henry Cley, of Kentucky, for the purpose of abolishing the Veto power, are dangerous and unsate, tending to place in the hands of a party too much power; taking from the Executive an efficient check, end destroying altogether that balance, so wisely provided in the Constitution.

Resolved, That we view walt suspicion, and pitterly condemn all attempts made by the Federal Whig party in the exclusive hencit of Narthern man ulacturers, and the attention of the people should, be directed to the consideration of the pople should, be directed to the consideration of the presenting a petition for the dissolution of the Union, and it the manufacturers generally, is free trade mounts ago, and declares in former letters, that this eyes were opened by the find as a direct imposition of him, and the manufacturers generally, is free trade mounts ago, and declares in former letters, that the less produced in the second of the position of the position of a party to the present of the times in tending to place in the head of a party to the party in the produced prospectally, that the less facility of the promess made by our Whit friends in 'North the produced prospecta

most extraordinary, that a paper of Georgia or North Carolina should be found advocating, at this late day the oftens principles of the protective policy, so destructive to Southern interests? Are their editors Northern men, or have subscribers been offered to them through the influence of Northern men, to sacrificothe interests of the country in which they live? It is every easy to see how those for whose purposes their writings are used against us, may send money to some neighbor, to subscribe for copies of their papers, provided they take such a course. That our Northern Bank and Tariff enemies do the things is too well known, to need proof. But we trust Southern men will be on their guard, and got suffer themselves that they can promote Nouthern inferests by advocating the Northern Protective Policy, we refer them to the Speech we now gubbsh, and others which have precoded it, from the same source, for a relief from such strange delusion; and if they can read and resist their developments, they must indeed be "joined to their noise."

MB CALIMATER SOURCE. And is not worked as a paper and its core patient say of Mr. Botts, on the same day, that he would structure and it has core patient and times. "Mr. Botts of the parts can do is the partsonage who explained to the world, Grough the Rachmond Coffee House have precoded it, from the same source, for a relief from such strange delusion; and if they can read and resist their developments, they must indeed be "joined to their noise."

MB CALIMATER SOURCE. And is not worked to manner tank with the case of the country "and a paper and its core patient say of Mr. Botts, on the same day, that he to compted to the world, Grough the Rachmond Coffee House have precoded it, from the same source, or a relief to the world, Grough the Rachmond Coffee House have precoded it, from the same source, or a relief to the world, Grough the Rachmond Coffee House for the country "and a paper and its core patient say of Mr. Botts, or the same day, that he case of the country what has

MR. CALHOUN'S SPEECH.

MR. CALHOUN'S SPECH.

Our readers will find on our first page, the first part of the non. John C. Calhoun's speech, on the question of the adoption of Mr. Clay's Tariff resolutions. This speech is such as might be expected from a mail of Mr. Clay clear head, sound judgment, long experience, and extensive information. It anomals with pain, simple, well antherticated facts, that cannot be disputed, and that lead to conclusions which none but the blind can fail to see. We recommend it to the careful periods all to the resolution with it, we invite their attention also to an extract from the New York Herald upon the same subject had leading to the same conclusions, which they will find on the second page We are glad to perceive that the gigantic powers of Mr. Calhoun's mind are beginning to resume that hold they once before him upon the same at guantic powers of Mr. Calhoun's mind are beginning to resume that hold they once be fore him upon the public mind of the people of this country, and that the clouds which prejudice, excited by the heat of party contests, threw around him are repolity beginning to the same around him are repolity beginning the first party of the people of the conditions around the first party of the people of the conditions and the first party of the people o are rapidly beginning for appearing. A large portion of the public press of the United States is daily paying just tributes to the vast intellectual powers and the incorruptate integrity of the man. One thing we believe to be certain, that there is no man in the Republic who appears to have studied so closely and to have he who appears to have studied so closely and to have become so intimately acquainted with the workings of its political machinery in all its parts and in all its operations. John C. Cathoun stands in our judgment, the first man in the land, for sound, solid, pointed thinking, for shrewd, penetrating suggesty, for profound and extensive matter-of-fact knowledge, united to an unyielding adhesion to principle, in contra-distinction to interest, with a spirit that disregards oll personal feeling and a framess that sets the sacers and toutlet of roshes. and a firmness that sets the socers and taunts of toppsition at defiance. Besides, he has always maintained and a fromess that sets the socta and taute of appo-sition at defance. Besides, he has always maintained a charactor, upon whose morality and respectability calumny has never dared to breathe, and a dignity, and we may add, a deconcy of deportment—so unusual in these days—which even the virulence of party sport is obtiged to respect.—Montgomery (Ala.) Advertiser.

LATEST FROM NASSAU.

A special session of the Admiralty court convened this day to hear the charge of Piracy against the 17 negroes imprisoned from the "Creole."—
The Attorney General made his motion for delay of trial on the ground that it was impossible to obtain the recessary evidence here, and offered for the perusal of the court a number of affidavits of the captain, mate, and crew and passengers of the Creole, shewing that sufficient evidence could be procured from the United States, if time was at After an examination of the testimony the court replied, that were the captain, crew, and passengers, as set forth in the efficients, here present to testify in his case, they should consider them as not entitled to belief or credit, here present to testify in his case, they should consider them as not entitled to belief or credit, and should charge the jury to test effect; and that no evidence could be procured to couvet the prisoners at the bar, for they were perfectly justified.

**NDERTED to the Subscriber are requested to call on Sam'h. Recess and settle the same, on or before the sam'h. Recess and settle the same, on or before the sam'h. Recess and settle the same, on or before the same, on or before the same to exist any instant; those who fails comply will certainly have to settle with an officer, as necessity competitions. were now about to be set free.

The Chief Listice then addressed the near something in this style: It has pleased God to set von tree from the bonds of slavery; may you Of the Presbyterian Church in Salisbury, during the bereatter live the lives of good and fagliful subjects Majesty's Government. They were then set at liberty by Proclamation.

The schooner "James Power" arrived here from Baltimore on the 11th instant. The wreck of the Clarion remains as first reported;—the boilers and engines have not as yet been saved.

Mr. Allen, Senator from Ohio, demonstrated, in his late powerful speech, that the enormous amount taken from the land revenue, under the fite distribution act, was as clear a loss to tax paying people as if the property had been consumed by fire. He insisted that the distribution did not go to the tax payers. He showed, by a report from the Trea sury Department, how the lormer distribution (under the deposite act) of the surplus revenue had been managed—that, in twenty out of twentysix, it had gone to the Legislatures, to banks at corporations and to the rich speculator, for no other reason than that they were rich; that it was other reason that that they were richt that it was now all squandered without benefiting the tax payer, or adding to the resources of the country; and that the national treasury, and most of the State treasuries were bankrupt.—N. Y. New Eva.

TERRIBLE CALAMITY: Twenty-six Lives Lost in Boston Harbor.

It has seidon been our lot to record (says the THE SUB Beston Daily Mail of Saturday,) a more dreadful calamity than one which occurred yesterday in our harbor-one which has cast an irrepressible gloom over the city. Twenty-three persons, most of them in the full vigor and buoyancy of youth. Herses. were hurned into eterany with terrible and fearing

rapidity.

About 9 o'clock, A. M., the day being fine, twenty four of the boys of the "Farm School" on Thompson's Island, obtained permission of the

surce of the Home Leaguera. But yet we need more light and troth, for the fact cannot be disguised, that some of our leading uses in the Danoccatio ranks, have gone after the idel.

"It is bretended here, that the South is calling for a taria." It is would be passing strange, she being the great consumer of the unufactures of the North and East, and the produce of the West and yet that she should consent to burden all her own productions, which so to the market of the world, cannot be credited. But our Whig papers at the North assert it, and quote extracts from Southern papers to get it. Your papers ought to take hold of the subject. Carnots, for it is certain that it whole Terriff war has get to be fought over agains.

The cunning policy of the Northern Whig and Tariff appers, and the michigators effect of the recklessly blind or treacherous Southern Whig papers which have declared in tavor of protection, is strikingly manifested in the latter paragraph of the above extract. There are but two or three of the latter—perhaps only two one of them very obscure, and both Whigs—but their Tariff articles serve the purpose of our advoit Northern enemies, as well as ten times the number. And is not most strated in the cattre. The serve is the propose of our advoit Northern enemies, as well as ten times the number. And is not most friends in the catty. They were taken to Dea, Grant's and by him treated with the utmost kind ness, and sent to their friends in the city. Their names are W. Wallace, P. W. Samonds, and Grant's and by him treated with the utmost kind ness, and sent to their friends in the city. They have a declared in the city of found advocating, at this laterlay.

have fallen .- Albany Argus.

From the Globe.

The Providence Herald of Tuesday afternoon says, in a postscript: "As our paper is going to press, we learn that the standing army resolutions are laid on the table till to-morrow. It is thought by many that they will not be passed. We learn, also, that Mr. Jackson has introduced a bill for holding mother Convention, extending materially the right of suffrage." one safet movement as this is the right one for the adjustment of existing difficulties. The right of suffrage ought to be, and must be, liberally extended in Rhode Island; of existing difficulties. The right of suffrage caght to be, and must be, therally extended in Rhode Island; out it must be effected in a legitimate way, and not by means of a revolution.

The Fayefteville Market .- There has been a fair trade the present week, and prices generally sustained. Cotton -but little coming in, sells readily at 6 to 74. Domestic Liquors, in fair demand; there is a considerable stock of Brandy on hand; stock of Whicker light -we quote l'each Brandy at 374 to 45; Apple, 38; Whiskey, 25 to 28. Breon, in fair demand at h THE CREOLE NEGROES SET AT LIBERTY.

By an arrival at Wilmington, N. C., we have been favored with a perusal of the following letter:

Nassau, N. P., April 16, 1842.

10 6. Lard, dull, at 55, to 6. Beeswax sells quick at 27 to 28. Flour, not much coming in, sells re dily at 6 to 7. Cern, stock-on hand high ractive demand at 52½ to 57½. Feathers, dull, at 55 to 58, Rags, 2 to 2½. Wheat sells readily at 1 to 1 20.—North Cern. 524 to 574. Feathers, dull, at 35 to 58, Rags, 2 to 24. Wheat sells readily at I to I 20.—North Caro-

Candidates for Sheriff.

(C) Col. R. w. Lose is a candidate for re-election to the office of Sherid of Rowan County.

(C) HEZERIAN TORNER, Esq. is a candidate for the other of Sherid of Rowan County.

OUT We are requested to announce Mr. B. B. Ron-BRIS, as a Candidate for Sheriff of Davidson County at the next election.

All Persons

Salisbury, May 14, 1842.

absence of the Pastor, will be supplied on the 3d Sabbath in May by Rev. E. F. Rockwell. 4th do. do. by " Wm. A. Hell. bih do. by " J. D. Hell.

1st do, in June by " J. M. H. Adams, 21 do. do. by " J M. Wilson,

ENDAD-QUARTERS. Saliseuny, N. C., April 29, 1-42.

Attention! OFFICERS OF THE 64th REGIMENT:

YOU are hereby commanded to parade at the Court House, in the Town of Salisbury, on Saturday, the 14th of May, at 10 o'clock, A. M., armed with Muskets for the purpose of Drill and Court martial. By order of

R. W. LONG, Col. Com'dt. GEO. M. WEANT, Adj't.



Blanks For Sale Here.

AT CHE	RAW, S.	C., APRIL 26	, 1842.
Beef, (scarce)	. 3	Flour.	. 6 00 a 86}
Dacon.		Feathers.	40 e 48
Butter.		Lard (scarce)	7 89
Beeswax.	22 a 25	Molasses,	35 0 49
Bagging,	20 a 25		37 a 46
Bale Rope,	_10 a 12!	Rice, (100 lbs	
Coffee,	124 a 15	Sugar.	10 a 12
Cotton.		Salt (sack)	2.75
Corn. (scarce)		Do (bushel)	874 u S1
A. P		W W.	30.

		1111	
AT CA	MDEN, S. C., A	PRIL 27, 18	12.
Beef,	4 a 5 Cot	tion,	5 a 81
Bacon,	74 a 10 Cen	in	âti
Butter.	- 10.0 15 - bit	eur.	700
Beeswag,	. 18 a 25 Fee	thers,	87 a 40
Bagging,		rd	10 a 12
Bale Rope,	* 125 Mo	Jasses.	33 % 50
Coffee,	15 a 16 Oat		45 a 56

PROSPECTU

OF THE Congressional Globe and Appendix.

TIMESE works have now been published by us for ten consecutive sessions of Congress. Commencing with this session of 1832-3. They have not such wide cuculation, and have been so universally approved and sought atter by the public, that we deem it necessary only in this Prespectus to say that they will be continued at the next session of Congress, and to state, succinctly, their contents, the form in which they will be printed, and the prices for them.

The Congressional Globe is made up of the daily proceedings of the two Houses of Congress. The specines of the members are abridged, or condensed, to bring them into a reasonable, or readable length. All the resolutions offered, or motions made, are given at length the mover's own words; and the years and mays on all the important questions. It is printed with small type—brevier and hongarell—or a double royal quarto pages. It is printed as fast as the business done an Congress turnishes matter enough for a natuber—asually one number, but son etimes two funders, as week. We have invariably printed more numbers than there were weeks in a session. The approaching session of Congress, it is expected, will continue 7 months, if so, subscitute, will make between 500 and 600 royal quarto pages.

The Appendix is made up of the President's an-

All numbers, which together, will make between 500 and 680 royal quarto pages.

The Appendix is made up of the President of the Government that accompany it, and all the long speeches of members of Congress, written out or revised by themselves. It is printed in the same form as the Congressional Globe, and usually makes about the same number of pages. Herefolder, on account of the same number of pages. Herefolder, on account of the set speeches being so numerous and so long, we have not completed the Appendix until one or two months after the close of the session; but, in fature, we mittend to print the speeches as fast as they shall be prepared, that of course, shall complete the work within a few days after the sejourithment.

Each of these works is complete in itself; but it is necessary for every subscriber who desires a full knowledge, of the proceedings of Congress, to have he is so well aftested. But will remark that Lath total; because, then, if there should be any ambignity has not only descended from pure blood, but has

dobe and \$1 for the Appendix. We propose to let abscribers for the Congressional Globe and Appendix of the heat session, have them for 50 cent each, her will be necessary to understand fully the precedings of the next session. The important matters recoved at the last, will be brought up at the next session, in consequence of the next creat dissatisfaction vinced in the last elections with the virtual dissatisfaction vinced in the last elections with the virtual and involved within a power with the property of the proper stem of policy which the powers have introduced, it which was forced through Congress without con-

We make a daily analysis of the doings to Congress, and give our opicions in it freely, but this is positived only in the Daily, Semi-weekly, and Workly Glukes. In Pauly Globe is \$10, tim Semi-weekly Globe in pendict per annual is addicted. The Workly Globe is pended on the same form as the Congressional Go to and Appendix, and a complete index made to it at the end of activities.

Payments may be transmitted by mmi, passage pand, at our risk. By a rule of the Post Office Department, postmasters are permitted to frank letters containing.

No evention will be paid to any order unless to money companies it. BLAIR & RIVES.

Wasa agton City, October 25, 1811

LATH. Grand-Sired by the AMERICAN ECLIPSE.

The Champion of America,-

Winner of the great match race, The North against the South,

\$20,000 Aside.

THE thorough-bred horse LATH, bred by Col. Wade Hampton, of South Carolinn, will make his fourth and last Senson, which is now commenced and will end the 1st July, at the following places, viz: t Jacob Coleman's, Cabarrus county, every Monaay and Toesday; at Sababrus, Wednessay and Thursday; and at Lexangton, David-on county, Friday and Saturday. He will be regularly at his stands, public days and high water excepted. He will be let to mares at the following reduced prices:—\$12 the season, to be discharged by ten if paid before the season expires, and \$15 to insure, payable as coon as the mare is ascertained to be in foal, or the property changes owners, and fifty cents to the groom. (£7 Care will be taken to prevent accidents, but, in no instance, will I be responsible for any that may occur.

Salisbury, N.C., March 18, 1842.

PEDIGREE:

PEDIGREE:

I certify that LATH was bred by a.c. and that he was fooled in the Spring of 1833. He was got by Godolphin, his dain Pecahontas, by Sir Archy; his g. dam Young Lottery, also by Sir Archy, outed Col. Simpleton's eciebrated Lottery, by the imported Bedford out of the imported mare Anvillie; Godolphin was got by Eclipse; his dam Sylph, by Hespheston out of Lottery by imported Bedford, &c. Hespheston was got by the imported Buzzard out of the dam of Sir Archy.

DESCRIPTION, PERFORMANCE, &C.

Willwood Jan. 22, 1839. W. HAMPTON.

Congress, to have be is so well affested. But will remark that Lath be any ambiguity has not only descended from pure blood, but has yet denial of its consecution of the consecution of rectines, as published in the Congressional Gobe, the reading of the proceedings of Congressional Gobe and Appendix for a which of the certain the Congressional Globe and Appendix for a western of the certain the Congressional Globe and Appendix for a western of the certain the Congressional Globe and Appendix at the congres

We have on hand 3,000 or 4,000 surplus copies of the Congressional Globe and Appendix for the Extra Session, which make together near one thousand royal quarto pages. They give the fullest history of Congress that has ever been published. We now sell

PROSPECTUS

A TEMPERANCE Convention that was held at this erly in September, resolved on publishing a pa-he above title and character, and appointed. Dr. nally to conduct it. Ints, Dr. Dickson air

second Resource there are not be separa in all the foothern country, of of North Caroline, the Western part the Pastern part of Tennessee particu-rational of this kind, and it is for you her they shall have it, price at which it was fixed by the

TERMS.

money for subscriptions.

The mores of any hank, current where a subscriber resides, will be to evived by us at par.

To insure all the numbers, the subscriptions should be in Washington by the Life December east, at farthest, though it is probable that we shall print enough surplus copies to fill every subscription that may be paid before the 1st day of January next.

The Westers Carolina Temperance Advacate will be published on a medium sheet, in quarto form, each number making eight pages, and will be furnished at the very low price of Fifty Ceuts a copy. Where single copies are taken, the payment must be made invariantly in the complete of the first number.

(6.7 Postmasters, editors of publishers of papers, and all Ministers of the Gospel, are authorised agents.

Blanks For .. ale Here.

LUMBER FOR SALE.

**HERE is a large quantity of Plank, Scantling, and other building materials on hand for Sale at the Mills of Charles Pisner, on South Yadkin River,—formerly Pearson's Mills.

---ALSO-

A quantity of choice curled Maple Plank, suitabl

anted,-a number of bands to work at the mining business at Conrad's Hill, in Davidson County. The usual wages will be given, and the hands will be paid off weekly, monthly, as they may wish —Good board may be had near the mine on reasonable terms.

T. PHILLIPS ALLEN, Agent.

January 14, 1842.





THE FAMILY NEWSPAPER.

THE PHILADELPHIA

SATURDAY COURIER.

WITH THE LARGEST CIRCULATION IN THE WORLD!!

The publishers of this old established and universall The publishers of this old established and university popular Family Journal, would deem it superogatory to say a word in commendation of its past or present excellence and usefulness. Its unrivalled and increasing circulation, (over 35,000.) is its best recommendation. For the future, however, a determination to be risst in the van of the American Newspaper Weekly Press, will call for increased expenditures and renewed attractions for the coming year. IS42, not the least of which will be an improvement in the quality of the paper, and addition of popular contributors, embracing, we fully believe, the best list to any similar Journal in the world.—The Courier is independent in its character, itsafess. believe, the best list to any similar Journal in the world.

The Courier is independent in its character, italiessly pursing a straight forward course, and supporting the best interests of the public. It is strictly neutral in politics and religion. It will maintain a high tone of morals, and not an article will appear in its pages which should not find a place at every firested. It has more than double the number of constant readers, to that of any other paper published in the country, embracing the best families of our Republic.

AMERICAN TALES.

Every one should be proud to patronise the Philadelphia Saturday Courier, as by its unbroken series of original American Fales, by such native writers as Mrs. Caroline Lee Hentz, Mrs. St. Leen Loud, "The Loudy of Maryland," Professor ligrahame, T. S. Arthur, Esq. Miss S dgwick, Miss Leslie, and many others, it has justly earned the utile of the American Family Newspaper.

Foreign Literature and News.

Determined to spare no expense in making the Sat-day Courier a period model of a Universal Family low spaper, of equal interest to all classes and persons of every nation, we have made arrangements to receive all the singularizes and papers of interest, published in England and on the Continent, the news and gens of which are immediately transferred to the columns, thus giving to emigrants, as well as others, a correct and connected account of wintever occurs of interest, ci-

Particular care is taken to precure the carliest advises in reference to the prices of all kinds of Grain, Programs. Produce, &c., the state of Stocks, Banks, Money and Lands, and our extensive arrangements will hereafter reader our Prices Current of usettinable interest to the traveller, the farmer, and all business classes whatsoever.

North Carolina Temperance Union.

Mrs. S. C. Hall,
Professor Dunglison,
M. M'Michael,
Miss Ellen S. Rand,
George P. Motris,
Mrs. Gore, Mrs. C. Lee Hentz, Charles Dickens, (Bor.) Professor Ingrahame, Douglass Jerrold, Miss Sedgwick, Win. E. Burton, Professor J. Frost, Lydia H. Sigonrney, Hon, Robert F. Conrad,

TO THE TANKE :S UNITED STATES

THE Undersigned have taken out a PATENT for an improvement made by themselves in the important

Finishing Leather.

A quantity of choice curled Maple Plank, suitable for making house-furniture of various kinds.

Any quantity of sawed Shingles are always made a very short notice. These Shingles are always made out of heart pine, or yellow poplar,—of a regular size, and require no jointing, but can be nailed on the roof just as they fall from the saw —Price \$3 per 1,000 at the Mill. WILLIAMSON HARRIS, Agt.

December 31, 1841.

This improvement consists in a new mixture, of their invention, which is applied to the leather, and which saves the expense of tailow and the labor or whitening. They do not offer it to the public without having themselves effectually tested it, nor on their own recommendation alone, but ask attention to the certificates given below by highly respectable and experienced Tanners who have examined the invention, and being satisfied of its usafulness, have purchased rights:—and also to the certificates of the Boot and Shoe-makers who bear testimony to the quality and finish of the leather. testimony to the quality and finish of the leather.

quanty and finish of the leather.

WM. A. RONALD,

HENRY C. MILLER.

China Greer, Rowan County, N. C.

March 4, 1842.

CERTIFICATES:

At the request of Messrs. Ronald & Miller, and for our own satisfaction, we have particularly examined their improved plan of finishing leather, and pronounce it alterether beyond our exposuration. In addition, their improved plan of finishing leather, and pronounce it altogether beyond our expectation for value; and we cheerfully recommend it to the Tanners of the Country as a great saving of labor and expense, and as giving a fine gloss and high finish to the leather. Being satisfied of this, we have purchased for ourselves the right to use their patent.

JOHN CLARK, JOHN SLOOP, Jr., LEVI COWAN, WM. S. COWAN,

WM. S. COWAS,

Tanners, Rowan County.

We have manufactured a considerable quantity leather finished on the improved plan, lately invented by Messrs. Rouald & Milier, and we consider it of the best quality, both for beauty of finish, and lasting property.

JAS. D. GLOVER,
WM. LAMBETH,
JOHN THOMPSON,
Black and Shoe unders. Salisbury.

Boot and Shoe-makers, Salisbury.



A large variety of Garden Seeds for sale at the Salisbury Brug-Store, by C. B. WHERLER. February 18, 1842.

NOTICE.

THE Subscriber has opened a Public House, in Mocksville, Davie County, where he is prepared to accommodate Boarders and Travellers in a style which he hopes will prove satisfactory to all who may favor him with their custom.

TYPERE may be had at C. Fisher's Foundry, on South Yadkin River, Mill Irons of almost all descriptions used in this country,

-- SUCH AC-

Saw Mill Irons, Gudgeoes all sorts, Whoels of all sizes, &c.—When not on hand, they may be made to hus order at a short notice.
WILLIAMSON HARRIS, Agent.

TALES, NARRATIVES, ESSAIS, AND ELOGRAPHIES, and articles in Literature, Science, the Arts, Mechanics, Agriculture, Education, Music, News, Health, Annacement, and in fact, in every department usually discussed in a Universal Family Newspaper, from such writers as Mrs. C. Lee Hentz, Mrs. S. C. Hall, Charles Dickens, (Box.) Professor Dunglison, M. M'Michael, M. M'Mi

Miss Mitford,
Professor Wines,
E. L. B. diver,
A. Green, Jr.,
Joseph C. Neal,
Thos. G. Spear,
Capt. Jarryatt, R. N.
Lucy Seymoor.
R. Penn Shuth,
TO AGENTS—TERMS.
The terms of the Courier are \$2 per annum, payable in advance, but when any offe will officiate to procure ten new subscribers, and send us \$15, per money and passage free, we will receipt for one for each. Seven ten new satescribers, and send us \$15, per money and passage free, we will receipt for one for each. Seven copies for \$10, three copies for \$5, or one copy three years for \$5.

Two copiesot the Saturday Courier, and Godey's Lady's Book, one year, will be sent for \$5.

Five copies of the Saturday Courier, and Godey's Lady's Book, one year, will be sent for \$10.

Address, M'MAKIN & HOLDEN, Palladelpha.

These with whom we exchange, will add to their many onligations by copying the above, or referring to it in their columns.

PROPOSALS.

For publishing in the City of Richmond, a new Week-ty Paper, to be entitled

THE VINDINIA DEMOCRAT.

ty Peper, to be entitled

THE VINCINIA DEMORAT,

Twill be printed on good paper weekly, until after the next election, at the uncommonal low price of Twill be printed on good paper weekly, until after the next election, at the uncommonal low price of Twill be printed on good paper weekly, until after the next election, at the uncommonal low price of Twill be printed on good paper weekly, until after the next election, at the uncommonal low price of Twill be printed on good paper weekly, until after the next election, at the uncommonal low price of Twill be printed on good paper weekly, until after the collection of a Temperance Journal in the Cry of Releigh, as the first week of January next, provided one thought a the collection of the Cry of Releigh, as the first week of January next, provided one thought a the collection of the Cry of Releigh, as the first week of January next, provided one thought a the cry of Releigh, as the first week of January next, provided one thought a the cry of Releigh, as the first week of January next, provided one the publication of a Temperance Journal in the Cry of Releigh, as the first week of January next, provided one the publication of a Temperance Journal in the Cry of Releigh, as the Cry of Releigh, as the first week of January next, provided one the publication of a Temperance Journal in the Cry of Releigh, as the first week of January next, provided one transaction of a Temperance Journal in the Cry of Releigh, as the first week of January next, provided one transaction of a Temperance Journal in the Cry of Releigh, as the Gry of Releigh, a

the most zealous exertions can accomplish, to effect the entire overthrow of the Foderal faction at the ensuing election. The articles will be brief, publy and purgent, but yet courteous and respectful; Federalism in all its cancleon forms and Protean shapes, will be handled weekly on a medium short, (say 26 by 18 mehes,) at One Dellar and Frity Cents per aunum, payable IN ADVANCE. Letters containing Subscribers assume the ensured to make the recession of the cause in which we are engaged. Orders addressed to Theorem Fish, will receive prompt attention.

March 1c, 1:42.

IMPORTANT WORK! IN THE COURSE OFFURLICATION.

A DICTIONARY OF Arts, Manufactures and Mines. NTAINING A CLEAR EXPOSITION OF THEIR PRINCIPLES

By Andrew Ure, M. D., F. R. S. M. G. S. M. A. S. Lond., Mem. Acad. N. S. Philad., S. Ph. Soc. N. Germ. Hanov , Multi, de. Ge. Ge.

LLUSTRATED WITH ONE THOUSAND TWO HUNDRED AND FORTY-ONE ENGRAVINGS.

THIS is unquestionably the most popular work of the kind ever published, and a book most admirably adapted to the wents of all classes of the community. The following are the important objects which the learned author endeavors to accomplish:

1st. To instruct the Manufacturer, Metallurgist and Tradesman in the principle of their respective processes, so as to render them, in reality, the misters of their business; and, to emancipate them from a state of bondage to such as are too commonly governed by blind prejudice and a vicious routine.

2ndly. To afford Merchants, Brokers, Drysalters, Drugigsts, and officers of the Revenue, characteristic descriptions of the commodities which pass through their hands.

descriptions of the consistence when pees through their hands.

3rdly. By exhibiting some of the finest developments of Chemistry and Physics, to lay open an excellent practical school to Students of these kindred sciences.

4thly. To teach Capitalists, who may be desirous of playing their funds in some productive branch of in-

try, to select, judiciously, among plausible claimants, 5thly. To enable gentlemen of the Law to become well acquainted with the nature of those patent schemes, which are so apt to give rise to litigation. 6thly. To present to legislators such a clear exposi-

6thly. To present to legislators such a clear exposition of the staple manufactures, as may dissuade them
from enactural laws which obstreet industry, or cherish
one branch of it to the injury of many others.

And lastly, to give the general reader, intent chiefly
on Intellectual Cultivation, views of many of the noblest achievments of Science, in effecting those grand
transformations of matter to which Great Britain and
the United States owe their permanent wealth, rank
and power among the nations of the earth.

The latest statistics of every important object of
Manufacture are given from the best, and usually from
official authority at the end of each article.

The work will be printed from the 24 London Edition, which sells for \$12 a copy. It will be put on good

official authority at the end of each article.

The work will be printed from the 24 London Edition, which sells for \$12 a copy. It will be put on good paper, in new brever type, and will make about 1000 Svo. pages. It will be issued in twenty-one semi-monthly numbers, in covers, at 25 cents each, payable on delivery.

(***)**To any person sending us five dollars at one time in advance, we will forward the numbers by mail, post paid, as soon as they come from the press.

To smitsble agents this afferds a rare opportunity, as we can, put the work to them on terms extremely havenble. In every manufacturing town, and every village throughout the United States and Canada subscribed may be obtained with the greatest facility. Adorest, post, and, La Rey Somersland, 126 Fulton street, New 16th.

To every editor who gives this advertisement entire 12 insertious, we have five the paper containing this notice to sent to the New York Watchman, N. York, March 11, 1842.

BANKRUPT LAW.

BANKRUPT LAW.

UNITED STATES-NORTH CAROLINA DISTRICT.

I HEREBY GIVE NOTICE, That on the first day of February next, I shall hold a Court at my house in F yetteville, for the purpose of receiving house in F yetfestile, for the purpose of receiving potitions under "An act to establish a uniform six, tem of Backruptcy throughout the United States," and that the said Court will be kept open every day in succession (Sandaya excepted,) until notice shall be given to the contrary.

In the case of voluntary bankrupts, the Act provides that all persons whatsuever, residing at the State, &cc., owing debts, which shall out have been created in convenience of a fel desting as a notice created in convenience of a fel desting as a notice.

created in consequence of a fiel scatten as a p officer, or its executor, administrator, guardin trustee, or while acting in any other business. ited in consequence of a delsication as a public pacity, who shall, by petition, setting forth to the best of their knowledge and belief, a list of the creditors, their respective places of residence, and the amount due to each, regether with an accurate the amount due to each, together with an accurate invectory of his or their property, sights and end its, of every mine, hand and description, and the location and situation of each and every percel and portion thereof, verified on coth, (or affirmation) apply to the proper. Court, trathe benefit of the Act, and therein declare themselves to be mable to meet their debts and engagements, shall be deemed binkrupts within the purview of the Act, and may be so declared accordingly by a decree of the Court.

It is my opinion, that all persons coming within the purview of the Act, though they may be en-tirely destitute of portary, free untitled to its bene-

against it.

While, however, the promotion of Temperance will be the first and leading object of our Journal, it is our intention, that its pages shall be enlivened by a general summary of the most important events of the day, and by particular attention to the interest of Agriculture. will occur in the sequel. But I am now engaged in a correspondence with several District Judges, in a correspondence with several District Judges, with the view of reconciling, as far as we can, the discrepancies of the Act, and of aiming, at least, a something like a oriformity of practice. I shall, however, hold myself in teadiness to but the Act in operation, according to its spirit are the best of my ability, whether it be amended or not.

The necessary rules and forms, together with a tariff of fees, shall be given to due time. According to my construction of the Act, the petition may be verified before any Judge or Jactice of the Peace of this State; but I think the pe titioner is required to appear in Court, at the hear ing, either in person or by attorney, to declard

The petitioner must comprise in his petitionall he items required; and it will be found safest to dopt the very letter of the Act. He must name unty in which he resides?

The petitions, when received, will be referred, r hearing, to their respective Stated Courts, in

For instance, all within the District of Alle marle, will be heard at Edenton; all within the District of Pamileo, well be heard at Newbern and all within the District of Cape Fear, at Wilningten. And publications will be ordered as di rected by the Act.

The District of Albermarle comprises the two State Districts of Edenton and Halifax; the District of Pamlico comprises the Districts of New bern and Helisborough, together with all that part of the Destrict of Wilmington which lies to the Northward and Eastward of New River; and the District of Cape Four comprises the remainder

part of the State. All Communications on the subject of Bankrupt y, addressed to me by mail, if not post paid, will emain in the office.

H. POTTER, Judge U. Stell for District of North Car Fayetteville, January 17, 1842.